The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,852—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

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595

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Not exceeding three lines	Re.	1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,660 Tons, on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 p m., calling at Kurrachee, Sandar, Lingah, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on SATURDAY, 19th June, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH, THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th June. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah will be sent by this steamer.

For freight apply to ERSKINE, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th June 1880.

FOR COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, THE SUEZ CANAL, AND THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	320	210	90	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	470	320	140	
Naples	500	344	140	
Leghorn	550	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	570	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1880.

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation: and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from Brindisi to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be had from the undersigned.

Passages for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

Guide-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 3, Bummum Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s new Passenger Steamer CASTORE, Captain H. Manonich, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th June, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	121 0
To Suez	260	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	about 8th July.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	„ 21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	700	R. Collin	„ 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2800	300	J. Verril	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	J. as Shaw	„ 6th Sept.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OR

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nominal.	
S. S. BRITANNIA	R Hutchison	3060	400	26th June.	

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	2050	424	14th July.	
S. S. HISPANIA		2300	400	28th July.	
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.	
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	To follow.	

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs.	600
„ „ Liverpool	„	500
„ „ Marseilles and Genoa	„	450
„ „ Naples	„	400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Queenstown or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1880.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	19th June
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	26th do.
TEHERAN	2549	400	E. Stewart	3rd July.
NEPAUL	3526	600	J. S. Murray	10th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breare	17th do.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
RAVENNA	3500	700	G. Lee	18th June.
PEKIN	3500	600	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
ROHILLA	3500	700		16th „

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
HYDASPES	2964	800	R. Harvey	18th June.
PERA	3900	650	W. M. Robbie	2nd July.
KAISER-I-HIND from Galle	4023	700	H. Methven	
MALWA	2933	500	W. E. Thompson	16th „

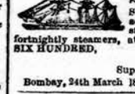
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Masagon, at 2 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th June 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED,

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN as SECRETARY for the MURREE CLUB who will, *ex-officio*, be a member. Term of agreement—3 years subject to 3 months' notice. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, at discretion of House Committee, with Board and Lodging at the Club during the season, and compensation at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem whilst the Club is closed.

A Security of Rupees Ten Thousand is required, as also the highest references.

Preference will be given to a single man.

Applications received up to 30th June.

Apply, stating age, to

E. F. STRANACK,
Honorary Secretary, Special Committee.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Registered under Act X. of 1866.

Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.

Dividend for 1879, 10 per cent.

THE DIRECTORS having received numerous Applications for Advances on Approved Security, are desirous of increasing the Capital by completing the first issue of 5,000 Shares. Shares are now being issued.

Advances made on approved Personal Security in connection with Life Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PATENT ARM AND PLATFORM LOCK-STITCH DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

THE above machine has been pronounced to be the best Hand Lock-Stitch Machine yet produced.

The following articles are given with each machine:—

Four Shuttle Bobbins	Thread Hook
Six Needles	Brake Bar in the Foot
Hammer Double	Tucking or Seaming Gauge
One Quilter	One Oiler
One Self Sewer	One Braiding Wire
Oil Can	Spool of Cotton
Screw Driver	Bobbin Winder
Instruction Book	Travelling Case

PRICE RUPEES FIFTY.

SOLE AGENTS,
THACKER AND Co., Ld.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

WE beg to call special attention to the following SPECIALITIES just received:—

LADIES' SPUN SILK HOSE.

per pair.

Cardinal, Pink, Sky, Navy Blue, or Black Rs. 5-8 to 6-0

LADIES' PURE ITALIAN SILK HOSE.

per pair.

Black	Rs.	9-0	to 13-0
Navy Blue	„	10-0	to 11-8
Cardinal, Pink, or Sky Blue	„	10-8	to 11-8

LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE.

per pair.

Striped	Rs.	2-8	
Black	„	3 0	to 3-8
Ivory (Lace Fronts)	„	4-0	
Navy, Pink, or Sky Blue	„	4-8	
White	„	2-8	to 4-8

LADIES' COTTON HOSE.

per pair.

Plain Black Balbriggan	Rs.	3-0	
Plain Navy Embroidered Clocks	Rs.	3-0	to 3-8
Ribbed Black, Chocolate or Navy	„	3-0	to 3-8

LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE.

per pair.

Ribbed Striped	Rs.	3-0	
Ribbed Black or Chocolate	„	3-4	to 3-12
Ribbed Navy or Cardinal	„	4-8	
Ribbed Grey Merino	„	2-0	to 2-12

CHILDREN'S CASHMERE HOSE.

per pair.

Ribbed Navy, Black or Cardinal	Rs.	2-4	to 3-4
Ribbed Scarlet	„	2-8	to 3-8

CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE.

per pair.

Ribbed Black, Navy or Chocolate	Rs.	2-8	to 3-8
Plain Navy	„	2-8	to 3-8

CHILDREN'S SOCKS.

per dozen.

Plain White Cotton	Rs.	4-8	to 16
Plain White Thread	„	18	to 24
Lace White Thread	„	19	to 24

Cash discount 1½ annas in the Rupee.

In ordering please state size, or send a sample stocking, as the price varies according to the size, and in quoting prices we have stated the smallest to the largest in each quality.

WATSON & COMPANY.
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,

2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.,

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL direct on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th June 1880.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh consignment of English and French LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES of every description, or made to measure by an experienced French Boot-maker. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Rampart Row.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. THE Rev. GEORGE BOWEN will deliver a LECTURE at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, at 8-30 THIS FRIDAY EVENING.

SUBJECT:—"JOY."

The Lecture is open to the general public.

Bombay, 18th June 1880.

MADRAS RACES, 1881.

January 20th, 22nd, 25th, 27th.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the FIRST ENTRANCE CLOSE on July 1st at No. 20. For Prospectus apply to undersigned or see *Asian* of June 22nd.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. THE ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING and the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY, as already advertised, will be held here at 4 p. m. THIS DAY (FRIDAY).

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation, as also notified, will be held here at 4-15 p. m. THIS AFTERNOON.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council. Municipal Offices, Bombay, 18th June 1880.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.—The FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES FIFTEEN PER SHARE, will be made to shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 30th of April, 1880, at the Company's Office, No. 70, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th day of June, 1880. Shareholders applying for payment of the above distribution are required to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES at the time of application.

By Order of the Liquidators,

NOWROJEE COWASJEE,
Secretary to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th June 1880.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WHITE LEAD.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the supply of fifty tons of guaranteed best quality MOIST WHITE LEAD for delivery within 14 days of acceptance of offer.

Tenders to quote rate per cwt. delivered at the Company's Stores, Byculla, also to give the name of the Manufacturer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 17th June 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT FO JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 606 of 1879.

OODHOWJEE HURJIVAN, a minor, by his next friend, BAI NANI, son and BAI NANI, widow and legal representative of BHOI HURJIVAN VELJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in house No 188, situate at Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VITHAL DAMODHAR and DAYA DAMODHAR, minors, by their guardian *ad litem* BAI POOTLEE, sons, and BAI POOTLEE, widow and legal representatives of BHOI DAMODHAR KANJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing in house No. —, situate in the First Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property, dated the 4th day of May, 1880, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following property at the instance of the above-named Plaintiffs:—

All that piece or parcel of Mondari land or ground, whereof Krustnarao Juggonathjee is the Fasandar, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Second Bhoiwada Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Seventeen square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 44, and standing in the name of Bhoi Damodhar Kanji, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Govardhan Hurjivandass, on or towards the west by the house of Govardhan Nurseydass, on or, towards the south by the Second Bhoiwada Street, and on or towards the north by a passage.

Notice is hereby given to ALL PERSONS having RIGHTS in or CHARGES or CLAIMS on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 6th day of July, 1880, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 15th day of June 1880.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is prepared from the Lime Fruit.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of Alcohol.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. A Wholesome Family Beverage.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. A delicious cooling drink in water.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. An excellent Stimulant blended with Spirits.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is highly medicinal, cooling and purifying the blood, assisting digestion.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is recommended by the *Lancet*.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL, Wholesale Stores, 11, Curtain Road, London, and 41, Mitchell Street, Leith.

FOR ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL apply to

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

And for Retail to

EDULJEE BAZONJEE LAKRAWALLA,
139, Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

NOVELTIES OF THE AGE!

FLORENTINE ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES—"I have never known them fail in relieving a bad Headache." "They give a most refreshing feeling to the head." From Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per pair.

HIND'S IMPROVED PENETRATIVE HAIR BRUSH is delightfully cool, removes Scurf, penetrates thickest hair, encourages growth, and never clogs or soften. From Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-8 per pair.

XYLONITE DRESSING COMBS is flexible, durable, soft, and does not scratch the head, does not change its colour by time or become tarnished by use. From as. 14 to Re. 1-8 each.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Now Ready.

MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' COMPANION;

OR

Tables for Calculating Interest, Commission, Freight, Exchange between England, India and China, &c.,

BY

MANOCKJEE KAWASJEE TODIVALA.

Price Rs. 12; by Post Rs. 13.

COOPER & COMPANY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

NOW AVAILABLE, choice selections of VEGETABLE SEEDS from this celebrated House: preserved in air tight tin cases.

Small Case	Rs.	4	4
Large „	„	17	0

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS,
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873).

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, Furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co's RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches, It consits of

Turned, Brass-rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES,
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS, In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, In Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.
AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FRASER AND MILLER,
CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

ENGINEERS, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Shipwrights and Smiths. Importers of Machinery, Engineers' and Railway Stores.

All classes of work executed entirely under European supervision.

Estimates and Plans prepared for every description of work on shortest notice.

New and Second-hand Portable, Stationary and Steam Launch Engines Steam and Hand Cranes, Boilers, Pumps, Boats and Machinery for Sale.

Bar Angle, Tee, Sheet and Plate Iron, Galvanized and Zinc Sheet, and all descriptions of Metals supplied at lowest Market prices.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND COMPANY

EVERY requisite ready for use, for a journey by Sea or Land, on business or pleasure, at a moment's notice.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Overland Suits	Rs. 20 to	28	Dogskin Gloves per pair		2 8
Sleeping do	„ 5 to	16	Do. Driving „		3 4
Ulsters, Warm	„ 36 to	46	French Braces Each	1	12
Loose Black Alpaca Coat		10	Boys do.	1	8
Cardigan Jackets	Rs. 10 to	12	Cumbric Handkerchiefs per doz.	4	0
Cotton Socks per doz.		8	Best Linen Cottas	5	8
Merino Socks Best		20	Do. do. Cuffs	10	5
Gauze Undervests per ½ doz.		12	Washing Ties per doz.	4	8
Woollen Undervests Each		5	Pin Scarves „	2	8
Warm Pants „		5	Knot Scarves „	1	12
White Cashmere Mufflers „		5	Paper Collars „	0	10
Oxford Shirts „		5	Elastic Belts Each	2	4
White do „		4	Bridal Leather Pair	3	0
Best Flannel „		8	Eau de Cologne Bottle	0	12
Warm Gloves per pair		1	Atkinson White Rose „	3	8
Kid Gloves Lined „		3	Soiled Linen Bags	4	8
White Sun Umbrellas „		3	Uniform Cases	20	0
Silk Umbrellas, good quality „		10	Waterproof Coats from	10	8
Ladies' do do		10	Cholera Belts	2	8
Fitted Morocco Bags Rs.	40 to	45	Chairs without Arms	7	8
Tiffin Baskets		25	With do.	7	8
Canteens, fitted complete		40	Arms and Leg Rests	9	8
Solid Leather Hat Cases		25	Cotton Pillows	1	0
Tan Canvas Portmanteaus		32	Mosetic Purses each	0	10
Rezais or Quilts		6	Do Wallets	1	12
French Kid Gloves per pair		2	Bank Note Holders	1	12
White Dee Gloves „		3	Pocket Books	4	0

	Rs.	a.
Money Belts	2	8
Sovereign Boxes	2	8
Carpet Bags	4	0
Courier Bags	4	8
Gladstone Bags	25	0
Square Mouth Bags Hide	20	8
Best Overland Trunks	25	0
Railway Portmanteaus	20	8
Solid Leather „	30 to	60
Solid Leather Dressing Cases	30 to	45
Military Hair Brushes, Pair in Leather Case	10	8
Colzar Boxes	Rs. 3 to	4
Pomanum Bottle		1
Hair Brushes	Each	3
Razors „		3
Shaving Brushes „		2
Do Soap „		1
Tooth Brushes „		0
Tooth Paste Pots		1
Nail Brushes	2 as &	1
Bath Sponges		1
Sponge Bags		1
Marine Soap, 4 Cakes		1
Bath Slippers		1
Mother-o'-Pearl Stud Sets		2

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE ONLY PLACE IN THE PRESIDENCY WHERE YOU CAN PROCURE WHATEVER YOU MAY REQUIRE,

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES,

IS AT THE

CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,

CRAWFORD MARKET.

SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS
FOR WEAR
DURING THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. ASQUITH and LORD'S Stock of materials for the above consists of the very best Woven Flannels, Silk and Wool, and Oxford Cloths, which can be confidently recommended to Gentlemen requiring comfort and durability. The Silk and Wool (their own special make) is a splendid material, it does not irritate the most sensitive skin, it is very strong, absorbent and quite shrinkless.

CASH PRICE LIST.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, the Original and Best	six for	36	0
Do. Sleeping Suits	each	10	0
The very best Wove Flannel Shirts	six for	52	0
Do. do. Sleeping Suits	each	18	0
The Special Silk and Wool Shirts	six for	52	0
Do. do. Sleeping Suits	each	18	0

The Prices for our celebrated correct fitting and comfortable Shirts remain the same.

OUR NEW CATALOGUE AND OUR OLD AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT TOGETHER WITH PATTERNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

THE TRAVELLERS' AND OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co.'s LIME-ADE.

A DELICIOUS Carbonated preparation of the MONTSERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking, as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour, is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

Cash Rs. 1-8 per doz. (bottles extra).

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and plain and explicit Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

PULVERMACHER'S
MEDICO-GALVANIC APPLIANCES.

CASH PRICE LIST JULY, 1879.

CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, and Cramp in the extremities. Rs. 4, Rs. 5, Rs. 11, Rs. 13-8, and Rs. 16-8.

BROAD CHAIN BELTS, for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints. Rs. 22-8, Rs. 30, and Rs. 36.

BROAD CHAIN BELT with suspenser, Rs. 45.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Aches, and Noises in the Head, Rs. 16.

COMBINED BANDS, for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders, Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATION CHAIN BATTERIES for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for Restoring Exhausted Vital Energy, Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES, for treatment by Electric Baths for Paralysis, Want of Power, &c., and for eliminating poisonous substances (lead and mercury) from the system, Rs. 72.

Glass Interruptors	Each Rs.	2	0
Voltameters or Test Tubes	„	2	4

Pamphlets on application. Usual discount to the trade.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WALKER'S EXTRACT
OF
COFFEE AND CHICORY,

SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellent flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, campaigning, shooting, or at sea.

Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1.

Per Dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Seasickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per d

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday still quoted Consols at 98¼ and French Rentes Frcs. 119¾. In Indian Government Securities a decline of ¼ per cent. in Fours and ¼ per cent. in Fours-a-half was reported, whereas our telegrams quote rates unchanged at 80 for Fours and 86¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets Coffee was still quoted at 93 per cwt. for Mid. Plantation Ceylon, 62s. 6d. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native and 70s. per cwt. for Mysore. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged at £32-10 for Ceylon and £35-10 for Cochin Seeds and Wheat were unaltered.

A further improvement to the extent of 10s. per ton is reported in Copper, the prices for Australian Tiles and English Braziers being respectively £71-10 and £65-10 per ton. Other metals are unchanged, Yellow Metal at 5¾d. per lb., and Silesian Spelter at £12 per ton.

In Manchester yesterday there was a good enquiry for Piece Goods, but business was checked by higher prices being asked. In Liverpool supplies of Cotton were freely offered at previous rates, the day's sales amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were Surats.

The New York telegrams of yesterday report no changes whatever in quotations, ready Mid. Uplands being quoted at 12 cents and Futures for September delivery at 11-13 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1880	1879	1878
Yesterday's Receipts.....	3,000	1,200	1,600
Five days' Receipts	12,000	4,600	6,800
Total since 1st Sept	4,778,600	4,405,600	4,191,900

Bar Silver closed weak in London yesterday at 52¾d. per oz. Shipments of the Metal for this Port are advised to the extent of £110,000.

At the usual weekly biddings for Council Drafts in London yesterday the full amount of Rs. 35 lakhs was allotted to Calcutta, with the exception of Rs. 10,000 for Madras. The minimum rate at which 28 per cent. was allotted was 1s. 8¼d., the average rate being 1-8-13d. The amount to be offered next week has been reduced to 30 lakhs.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The announcement of the reduction in the amount of Council Bills to be offered next week was sufficient to steady our market for Sterling Exchange this morning, and to check the downward tendency which was apparent yesterday. The large shipments of Silver, however, and the announcement that the market for the Metal at home is weak, has been sufficient to prevent any advance, and with very few Bills offering there is a weaker feeling at the close, and there are only sellers of Private Paper, both here and in Calcutta, at 1-32d. per rupee below yesterday's rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 8¾d.	per Rs.
" 3 months' sight...	1s. 8¾d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents 3 do.	1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	2-15¾	"

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at Rs. 100 1-16, and 60 days' sight Bills Rs. 99 7-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet but steady to-day at Rs. 96¼ for Fours and Rs. 103½ for Fours-and-a-half. In Calcutta the market is steady at Rs. 104 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—In Banks the only quoted alteration is an advance of Rs. 2 per share in Agras. There has again been a renewal of demand for Spinning and Weaving Companies, and prices are generally higher. Alfreds and Dhurrumseys have advanced Rs. 5 per share, Bombay United, Khatao Mucconjee, Manockjee Petits, Morarjee and Orientals Rs. 10, Alliance Rs. 25, and Hindustan Rs. 15. In Press Companies Berars and Mofussils are both Rs. 5 per share dearer.

COTTON.—With total absence of demand, dealers have been willing to accept Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy less for their stocks to-day, without attracting buyers, the sole reported operations being confined to purchases for the local mills. The arrivals from up-country were 2,480 bales, consisting almost entirely of Dholleran descriptions. We quote :—

Good Dholleran	Rs.	206
G. F. "	"	190
Good Oomras	"	207
F. G. F. "	"	197
Good M. G. Broach.....	"	235
G. F. Compta	"	189

LINSEED is still in good demand at Rs.6-9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

RAPESEED also sells well at Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-6 per cwt.

WHEAT continues to meet with a good enquiry in the basis of Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. The nominal rates are Liverpool via Canal 35s. ; via Cape 41s. 3d. per ton. Marseilles and Genoa 37s. 6d. per ton, Trieste and Venice 50s. per ton (freight paid here at par.)

PIECE GOODS.—The market is fairly steady with rather more enquiry to arrive.

COALS keep very steady on the spot, with a fair enquiry to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.					Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 p. ct	735
Bank of Bengal.....	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE B.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	128
Chartd Bk. I. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.....	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	12½	5 do	104
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	980
Albert Mills	4 0	2,000	1,700	40	205
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	67
Alfred Manufacturing Co.	2,000	500	500	15	505
Alliance Spinning.....	600	2,500	all	85 p. c	1,725
Bhowanagur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United.....	800	1,000	1,000	25	930
Central India S. W. & M. Co.....	2,500	500	5 0	30	680
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	705
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	295
Empress S. and W. Co..	1,500	500	all	..	485
Gokan Baba Spinning Co.	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	675	1,000	1,000	4	1,045
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	515
Imbai Ali Spinning Co..	600	800	800	50	675
Jowrea Balloo.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	40 p. c	865
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	990
Khatao Mackonjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,350
Madras	200	1,250	1,250	75	500
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. a	1,200
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,215
Managon Spinning Co..	2,000	500	500	35	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,100
Motilal Spinning Co....	500	1,000	1,000	30	990
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. a.	970
Oriental	4,000	625	625	..	605
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	....	110
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	975
Sholapore Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30	920
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	75	800
Victoria Mills.....	850	1,000	1,000	65½	650

* P.T. Bonds.

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.....	4,000	5,000	2,925	15	1,050
Prem Land	7,500	150	150	100	34
Managon Land, &c	11,750	2,000	2,000	.....	365
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	210

P. T. Bonds.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-5-0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares...	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	31-15-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New £10 Shares..	...	£10	102-5-10	do	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton.....	150	5,000	2,850	50	890
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12½	1,145
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	360
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. c	675
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	500	all	50	450
New Indian Press	1,000	250	250	14	130
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	32
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,250	1,250	50	560
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	800	250	all	15	300
East India Press Co....	200	1,000	1,000	100	1,000
Fort Press Co	180	2,500	2,500	50	1,375
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	60	1,445
Hind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	50	505
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	30	245
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,000	75	200
Stud & Punjaub Cotton Press Co..	100	1,250	750	12½	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.....	370	500	500	25	350
Vehart's Press Co.....	425	1,000	all	50	650

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Stag, 1,005 tons, Captain G. Bulmas, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain C N Wood, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE barque Hougomont, 875 tons, Captain A. Scotland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok [17th March], with a cargo of teak timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M. Mackenzie and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
17	Khimjee Oodhowjee	Row	Liverpool, March 19.
	Hougomont	Scotland	Bangkok, March 17.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Stag (s)	Bulmans	Marseilles.
	Malda (s)	Wood	Coast and Calcutta.
	Calder (s)	Raffin	Persian gulf.
	D. Gungadhur	Johnson	Narakel.

The barque St. Jacques, to Marseilles, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.

13 Lammermoor.....Duncan.....Liverpool, March 29.

DEPARTURES.

13 Steamers Satara and Maharaja. Ship Erato. Barque Balasic.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVAL.

13 Lincolles (s)..... ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FROM LONDON.

Cohanim s—50 kegs red lead Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co, 30 packages oilmanstores Abdoolabhoy Heptoola, 6 cases aniline dye Ruttonjee Jewraz, 200 drums linseed oil 51 casks vials and 160 cases window glass Byramjee Shapoorjee, 3 cases plate glass Sorabjee Nowrojee, 100 cases window glass Hassamally Lallmeya, 10 cases slates Muncherjee Merwanjee, 13 cases burners and 6 cases glassware A. Murcott and Co, 10 casks bird shot and 25 casks safety fuse Mahamedally Lookmanjee, 250 boxes candles 4 bags corks and 10 cases cheese Cowasjee Brothers, 8 cases soap Escofally Rustomjee, 500 boxes candles Hassum Ahmed.

Ravenna s—30 drums linseed oil Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy, 4 boxes printing types G Claridge and, Co., 50 cases eau de cologne John S Elmore and Co.

FROM CLYDE.

Britannia s—7 cases wine 9 cases rum and 21 cases whiskey Benn Ashley and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—2,050 cwts wheat Killick Nixon and Co, 3,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

Rydal Hall s—171¾ cwts linseed C M B Forbes and Co, 35 bales cotton dropping R Jaising, 25 bales wool Runchordas Mooraijee, 13 bales wool Mahamedjee Hajee Adamjee, 65 bales wool Pelly and Co, 50 bales wool Jewandass Premjee, 10 bales cotton Govindjee shamjee, 172 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 37 bales wool Heerachund Morarjee, 41 bales wool Candass Dhurumdass, 15 cwts coir yarn Treecumdas Lowjee, 100 bales cotton Geo Lockhart and Co, 300 cwts wheat Currim Fuckeerbhoy, 120 bales cotton twist waste, Govindram Dwarkadass.

Norna—100 bales cotton W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—712¾ cwts myrabolams, Poonja Jawraz, 493 cwts myrabolams and 40¾ cwts nuxvomica Mowjee Godoo.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—6,027 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR FRANCE.

Fitzroy s—50 cwts horns Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Castore s—50 bales cotton Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR CONTINENTS.

Arago s—4,500 cwts linseed Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co, 100 bales cotton F Turati, 1,972¼ cwts linseed L Singer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s—150 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s—100 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co, 100 bales cotton, John Marshall and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ceynus s—3,014 cwts mowra flower Permanund Veerjee, 2,550 cwts gingelly-seed and 21,670 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers. Singapore s—21,514 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—84 cwts cambay stone Abdoolcadur Esmaljee, 100 cwts red r isins, Dundally cwjee, 15 cases sharkfins and Sahmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, 130 bales cotton Tata and Co, 12 bales twist Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla, 8 bales twist Framjee Sands and Co, 100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co., 101 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co, 6 bales twist Ebram Noordin and Co, 1 box silver coins (Rs. 3,300), Hajee Adum Esmal and Co, 56 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 34 chests opium Hajee Adum Esmal and Co, 55 bales twist David Sasson and Co, 60 cases sharkfins Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed, 36 bales cotton, Hajee Esaac Elias, 10 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee, 9 chests opium, Tata and Co, 25 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—183 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 70 chests opium M S Gubbay and Co, 6 chests opium Tata and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

[Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MELVILL.]

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

404-79—H W Payne—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington, H G and B.

ORIGINAL SIDE.—Summons from Chambers.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866 and in the matter of the East India Bank in liquidation. Tyabjee and S—Rehmoobhoy Khimjee, Petitioner; Ardasir Byramjee Kapadia and Dinanath Raghoonath Khote, Liquidators—Hearn, C and L.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSE.

703-77—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Pemkorebai—Settled.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Petambur Girdhur, Deceased. Khanderao M—Bai Nanibai, widow of the deceased vs Thucker Boorjee Jeewandass—M M Munshi.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thucker Kachra Soondrani, deceased. Rimington, H C and B—Thucker Hari Gokal and others vs Thucker Rowjee Morarjee and others—Khunderao M.

In the goods of Khetasy Bhimjee, deceased. Rimington, H C and B—Rambai, widow of Tooloidass Bhimjee vs Waljee Assur, an infant by his guardian Lilbai, daughter of Assur Rowjee' deceased—R Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

437-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs the New Colaba Company—Prescot and W.

296-79—Tyabjee and S—Casseelal Meethalal vs Hemraz Luckmidass and others—Jefferson, B and D—for pauper.

56-79—Shapurjee and T—Khetsidass Samruthroy vs Sir A D Sassoon and others.

521-79—Chalk and W—Muncherjee Bejunjee Lakdawala vs Heerjeebhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and others—A F Turner.

339-79—Khunderao M—Mariambibee and others vs Abdoola bin Peerbux and others—J C Cama and in person.

340-79—J C Cama—Dinbai and others vs Festonjee Ardaseer and others.

504-79—M M Munshi—Janardhun Gopal vs Narayen Govind and another.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

540-79—Chalk and W—Madhowrao Dinanathjee vs Anandrao Dinanathjee and another—Hearn, C and L and Shamrao P—Part heard.

157-80—Rimington, H. C and B—Abdoola Abookhan vs Ameer Saheb Hajee Meya Kavel—Nanu and H.

170-80—Jefferson, B and D—Thucker Narondass Dayal and another vs Thucker Veerjee Jairam and another—Crawford and B and in person.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

124-79—M M Khan, for panper—Sh ik Hoosen Buxoo vs Yiasa Unda and others—M M Munshi.

For investigation under Section 403 of Act X of 1877.

In person, Bai Gomabai vs Bai Parbuthoobai and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

443-79—Nanu and H—Sadasew Bhasker Joshi vs Dhakubai and others—Khunderao M and in person—Part heard.

379-79—Janardhun G—Kesorchund Champalal vs Madhowjee Visram—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

686-79—In person [a pauper], Rustomjee Eduljee vs Jemsetjee Peroshaw and another—M. H. Khan and in person.

711-79—Prescot and W—John Graham and others vs Cullian Govind—In person.

564-78—Jefferson, B and D—Dewsey Anand vs Ghunsey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 16.

Orchard, Major, 2nd Madras N I, on leave, from Kamptee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Major J McNeale Donnelly, 1st Regt Mad L C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Surgn E B Ruttledge, Ben Medl Estabt, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

Hony Surgn M W Gairdner, of the G I P Railway Volunteer Corps, is granted leave to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, from date of departure.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Colsfrom the dates specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Major [Bt Lieut Col] Charles Baskerville Tanner

Major [Bt Lieut Col] Charles Matthew Griffith, 8th June 1880 : and Major Lewis George Brown, 9th June 1880.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval :—

General List infantry.—Captain John Isaac Tinling, 8th June 1880 ; Captain Alexander Richard Taylor McRae and Captain Edward Robert Reay, 9th June 1880.

Col J Miles, S C, Comdt 26th N I, and Major A Swinton Comdg N-tal R A, Commanded the Dessa Brigade, the former from 4th to 21st and from 29th to 30th May 1880, and the latter from 22nd to 28th May 1880.

Lieut W J Beresford Peirse, 66th Foot, officiated as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, 2nd Brigade, 1st Divn, Kandahar Field Force, from 12th Feb to 17th May 1880.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bom S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut William Napier Justice, of the 17th Foot, Offg Wing Officer, 30th Regt N I, 27th Feb 1879.

The following extract from Dist Orders by Bgdr-Genl E W Bray, C B, Comdg Belgaum Dist, dated 3rd inst, is confirmed :—

1 The undermentioned officer has obtained leave as follows :—

Major P Murr-y, Ex Comst Officer, S D, for thirty days from date of departure, on medical certific-te.

2 Captain G A Butler, 83rd Regt, will perform the duties of Comst Officer, in ad dition to his own, during the absence on leave of Major Murray, and will take over charge of the Comst office and stores during the course of the day, 3rd inst.

Surgn Major T I P Holmes, A M D, is brought on the strength of the British Forces in this Presidency from the 8th June 1880, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Major R C W Milford, 14th Bengal Lancers, is allowed to Proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to N-tification No 6, dated 8th Feb 1878, the Rev F L Sharpin, M A, Actg Senior Presidency Chaplain, is confirmed in that appointment.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Harrison assumes charge of the office of Asst Pol Agent Cutch, on the 3rd inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in supersession of the appointment of Mr M Kennedy to act as Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Kurrachee Dist, vide Govt Notification No 3602, dated the 24th ultimo :—

On the assumption by Mr F B Yates of the appointment of Act Dist Supt of Police, Kaladgi, Mr M Kennedy to act as first Asst Dist Supdt of Police in the Khandesh Dist until further orders.

Mr H M Gibbs to act as Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Kurrachee Dist until further orders, Mr H L Evesard ceasing to act in that appointment.

Sir F H Souter, Kt, CSI, and Mr H G Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 16th inst, after office hours.

Mr A H Plunkett and Lieut Col T B Britten respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Cant Magr Poona and Kirkee, on the 24th ultimo, before office hours.

Mr L G Fernandez delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Devgad in the Ratnagiri Dist on the 31st ultimo, before office hours.

Mr R F Mercer resumed charge of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 5th inst, before office hours.

Messrs H G Gell and T Mills respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Comsr of Police, Bombay, on the 10th inst, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C E Biddulph is re-appointed Probationary Asst Settlement Officer in the Sind Survey Dept.

Mr P DeSouza, Asst Supdt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is allowed leave of absence for three months on medical certificate.

Mr G W Vida', First Asst Collr, is granted furlough for two months and one day, to commence from the date of his arrival in England, and privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days from the date of the expiration of the furlough.

Mr G McLeod acted as Collr and Magr of the Dist of Shikarpur and Dist Registrar, Shikarpur, from 16th March to 17th May 1880, both days inclusive.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Govt Notifications Nos 276 and 1813, dated respectively the 24th Jan 1879 and 26th May 1880, H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 1st inst, Mr Kharedji Nasarwanjee Servai an Asst to the Collr of Bombay under Bombay Act II of 1876, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the "Bombay Licence Act, 1878," as amended by the "Indian Licence Acts Amendment Act, 1880."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F D Campbell, Ex Engr, second grade, to be Ex Engr, Ratnagiri.

Mr C C Harold, Examiner of Accounts, second class, third grade [temporary rank], rejoined his appointment in the office of the Examiner of P W Accounts, Bombay, on the forenoon of the 14th June 1880.

Messrs A E H ght and J D Ferguson, M Inst CE, respectively delivered over and received charge, of the office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Nasik, on the forenoon of 26th May 1880.

Three months' privilege leave, is granted to Mr A Izat, Engr-in-Chief, Dhond and Manmad and Kathiawar State Railways' from 26th June or date of departure.

The current duties of Engr-in-Chief, Dhond and Manmad Railway, should be carried on by Mr E Hallum, Ex Engr, Dhond and Manmad Railway, and of Engr-in-Chief and General Manager, Kathiawar State Railways, by Mr W C Renni, Supt of Works, Kathiawar State Railways.

MISCELLANEOUS, NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Dayabhai Jaduram [a Pleader in the Surat Dist] as a Vakil of the High Court.

Messrs G W Woodrow and W Shearer respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt, Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, on the 5th inst, in the forenoon.

Mr G W Cotgrave delivered over and Mr W B Prescott received charge of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Poona, on the 8th inst, in the afternoon.

Surgn-Major C Joynt, M D, and Surgn P J Damania respectively delivered over and received charge of the Surat Dist Jail on the 4th inst, in the afternoon.

Surgn C Monks and Mr J R Henderson, Dist Supt of Police, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikarpur Dist Jail on the 2nd inst, in the afternoon.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family ; Standards 1—8 in the Boys' School.

1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BONA-FIDE.—Your proposal should be addressed to the G. I. P. R. Company.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

ABDUL RAHMAN has left Khanabad and is on his way towards Kabul at the head, apparently, of a respectable force, provided with sixteen mountain guns. His intentions are "doubtful"—that is to say, it is morally certain that he will try conclusions with us rather than accept the Amirship at our hands in the first instance. We confess our satisfaction at this prospect. The Government of India committed a great blunder in entering into negotiations with this pretender while his course was still dubious, and his refusal to come to terms now, will save all concerned a great deal of trouble in the future. Had he listened to the proposals so unwisely made to him, we should have had a second Yakub Khan on the throne of Kabul—a man thoroughly discredited with his own people through the very fact of his having pusillanimously come to an arrangement with us to secure his personal ends without having first risked a struggle in the field to see what the fortune of war might have done for him. His tenure of power his life itself would not have been worth a month's purchase But if he fights a battle and shows his countrymen what he is made of, they will acquiesce in the result and he will be allowed to carry out whatever terms may be agreed upon to secure a peace, the necessity of which will be self-evident. It is to be greatly hoped, then, that Abdul Rahman may do what Dost Mahomed did forty years ago, fight a battle against us and prove his mettle before "coming in." The diplomacy of our politicals is not very skilful just now it must be allowed ; the tribes are rising, fancying that we are suing for peace rather than dictating it, and if the evacuation of the country which has been resolved upon, is not to become a humiliating flight, it is necessary that our prestige should be restored by a new and decisive military success. The march of Abdul Rahman towards Kabul, and the assembling of the tribes to "sustain his candidature," give promise of a golden opportunity, which it is to be hoped General Stewart will know how to turn to good account.

As usual at this time of year a cessation in the trade demand for remittance to the East threatens to bring about a fall in exchange, which will infallibly in its turn bring the discussion of the silver question to the front again. Mr. Earnest Seyd has been lecturing upon the subject at the Bankers' Institute in London ; and he has but little comfort to offer us. He expects that the Americans will not be able to continue their silver dollar coinage at the rate of £5,000,000 per annum as at present, because the dollars being of less intrinsic value than their nominal worth, do not leave the treasury ; the American Government allowing the payée the option of taking either gold, silver, or notes, he naturally declines to take silver. This American demand has hitherto kept up the price of silver to 52d. per ounce, and if it should now cease a rapid further fall in the value of silver may most certainly be reckoned upon. The advocates of the bi-metallic theory have been rather silent of late, but may be expected to recommence their propaganda actively if rapid fluctuations occur to hinder trade, and create renewed dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs. The anxiety with which information as to the future currency arrangements of the American Government, the German Government, and the Latin Union is looked for, is in itself evidence of how unsatisfactory the present state of affairs is. The domestic action of any one of several Governments may upset the future trade arrangements and contracts all over the world. We may receive any day a telegram which may inflict upon steady sound traders losses such as are otherwise incurred only by the most reckless speculation. A few days ago we published a letter signed by a gallant field officer, suggesting a remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of exchange, which shows that some of the popular errors which have always attached to the apparently mysterious subject of the coinage, have not yet been dispelled by the reams which have been written on the subject during the last year or two. The writer of the letter we allude to suggests that "the mints of England and India should be so far amalgamated as to use in future coining operations one style or pattern for each imperial token, paper, or metal, issued in accordance with their separate credit or issuing powers. Each mint would work as at present within its marginal lines, but the assimilation of the tokens would prevent the possessor knowing whether the particular piece he held in his hand had been issued by the imperial mint in England or India. . . . Let the legality of tender remain as it is"—which means, we presume, that the imperial silver coins should be legal tender in India only. The effect of this would be that the English token coinage would quickly fall to a discount, people would be glad to give more than 20 shillings change for a sovereign. This effect always follows an over-issue of the token coinage, the intrinsic value of the coin being less than the nominal value, which can be kept up only by a monopoly value being conferred on the coin by restriction of issue. This effect was seen practically in India a short time ago in the case of the copper coinage. An over-issue of copper had taken place and money changers were actually willing to give a pice or two over the rupee's worth of annas and pies, in exchange of one rupee. The fact of a person not knowing where the piece he held in his hand had been coined would not affect its value, in the least ; he might neither know nor care, but he would care very much about the intrinsic value of it ; for the mints being open in India, he could obtain as many more as he liked for the value of the silver in it plus the royalty, which would, despite all orders to the contrary, be the market value of the coin. A shilling is worth the 20th part of a sovereign at home because the public cannot get such coins made, they can only tender a sovereign to the Master of Her Majesty's Mint and get 20 shillings change, so the value of the 20 silver coins naturally cannot fall below the actual cost of production—*i.e.*, one sovereign. Our correspondent's suggestion that the melting down of any coin should be prevented by law is equally worthless. Even if such a law could be made operative within the limits of the Empire, it is evident that the only effect would be that the coins would be exported to other countries and melted there if such were a profitable operation. If the intrinsic value of a coin exceeds the nominal or current value the coin will either be melted, despite all law, or it will be exported. It is absurd to think the people of India are more given to melting coin than European people. In all countries it is done always when and only when it pays.

The only way by which the rupee can be brought up to its old or the "par" value is that suggested by Colonel Smith, late Master of the Mint, and which, with some slight modifications, was recommended for adoption by the Indian Government, but vetoed by the late Ministry. The objections to this scheme are obvious, although it is quite a matter of opinion as to whether the inconveniences of the present system of perpetual doubt do not far outweigh them. In the first place it would be an arbitrary interference with contract. All debtors in this country would find their liabilities increased by the increased value of the rupee. Next the Indian demand for silver would be checked considerably, and stopped, indeed, until the monopoly value of the Indian coinage had risen to par. Even the (*temporary*) cessation of the demand of the best customer in the world's silver market would certainly produce a further and rapid fall, and the intrinsic value of the rupee would become less than ever. This might be expected to create illicit coinage on a large scale. The fall in the value of silver too would create a rise in the value of gold, for the total value of the bullion in the world will always remain the same, whatever may be done. If silver were artificially discredited it would entail a corresponding rise in gold, which means increased wealth to the rich, increased burdens to the poor, and trade depressed by falling prices. The modern system of conducting "barter"—for, after all, that is what trade really is—by the general exchange of one or two such commodities such as gold and silver, convenient and necessary as it is, is not without its disadvantage—that is, the tendency to vary of the article used as a medium of exchange. History tells us that the fluctuations of gold and silver have taken place, on a far grander scale than the perturbations which so much disturb our equanimity at present. Two thousand years ago, when Imperial Rome had collected together all the wealth of the known world, gold was plentiful. After the sack of Rome her treasures were scattered, and gold became scarcer, and scarcer, and its purchasing power therefore greater throughout the middle ages and until the discovery by the Spaniards of the mines of South America. Gold and silver then were poured forth in excess of the demand, and prices rose until the increase in business transactions of the world put a

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ABDUL RAHMAN'S ADVANCE FROM KHANABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KABUL, JUNE 16.

According to city reports Abdul Rahman is advancing from Khanabad with a considerable number of troops, and sixteen or more mountain guns.

ARMED GATHERINGS IN MAIDAN.

The collection of armed men in Maidan and other southern districts is said to be daily increasing, and it is also said that a large number of Andari and Suliman Khel Ghilzais are on their way north from Ghazni. Mushki Alam remains at Ghazni, but Mahomed Jan and other malcontent chiefs have arrived at Maidan.

THREATENING ATITUDE OF THE TRIBESMEN.

The tribesmen now in arms are said to be anxious for immediate hostilities, and to be ready to commence immediately Abdul Rahman openly declares war. Should the Sirdar, however, elect to come in as a friend to us, it is impossible to say, what the result would be upon the armed gatherings. Most probably they would disperse to a great extent, although the supporters of Musa Jan's claims might be bent on further trouble. We shall hear more definitely shortly.

All is quiet at Jallalabad and down in the Khyber. General Arbuthnot's force has returned from the Lughman Valley without having had any fighting.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AN ULTIMATUM SENT TO ABDUL RAHMAN.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

The negotiations with Abdul Rahman have advanced another and most important stage. On the 15th a messenger was sent to Abdul Rahman bearing a letter, in which were stated once and for all the terms which we insist upon as the basis for arrangement. The message speaks for itself and proves to the Sirdar that his time has come either for accepting the Amirship at our hands or for declaring himself independent and consequently hostile to us. We have gauged his intentions pretty truly so far as can be learnt from many sources of information.

There can be no doubt he is anxious personally to come to Kabul now, but in the hope of worrying us into granting him better terms than those hitherto offered, he has sent ambiguous messages to nearly all the tribal chiefs in the country. In these messages he practically says :—"Keep your men armed and well equipped and ready for me ; be on the alert until my camp arrives in your midst ; but, until then, do not take any action. Above all do not harm the people of God." This has been construed, generally, into a summons for a new *jehad*; hence the unusual excitement among all the tribes.

Abdul Rahman wrote to Mr. Lepel Griffin in cordial terms, and enclosed a copy of these messages as if to show he was acting in good faith in asking all the chiefs to support his candidature. There may have been sinister motives underlying this apparent frankness. The Sirdar is thinking perhaps that we should be uneasy at his action in thus preparing the way for the gathering of large levies on all sides of Kabul. But he will now learn, will be a false card to play as our military strength is too great for combination.

...TURE OF ABDUL RAHMAN FOR KABUL.

...have been received from Afzul ... of our Mission, in which he ...dar's approaching departure ... Kabul, and since then news ... in that Abdul Rahman has actually ...arted, having with him as an escort 1,000 cavalry, 1,000 infantry, and 12 mountain guns. He may be coming as a friend or as a foe. Our messenger carrying the letters in which Government speaks finally on the matter should reach the Sirdar's camp on the 10th instant, and then the matter must come to a head rapidly. If Abdul Rahman rejects our offers, one of two courses must be adopted, either the proclamation and establishment of Ayub Khan as Amir, or Yakub Khan's recall. In the meantime the troops are getting ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

REPORTED UNSATISFACTORY REPLY OF ABDUL RAHMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

It is currently reported here that Abdul Rahman's reply is very unsatisfactory, amounting to a refusal to come to Kabul except the *status quo ante* be restored ; also that he is prepared to fight. This unlooked for and unexpected *denouement* to the negotiations is embarrassing to the Government, combined with the tribal disturbances on the Khyber line and the country environing Kabul. Competent authorities consider the solution of the Afghan problem still distant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BRADLAUGH AFFAIR.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to discuss and report upon the Bradlaugh dispute have decided to allow him to make an affirmation instead of taking the usual oath.

THE KING OF GREECE.

The King of Greece, who is now on a visit to London, has received the freedom of the City. The Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister both made speeches on the occasion of the presentation, expressing warm sympathy with Greece.

RUSSIAN TROOPS FOR THE PACIFIC.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 16.

Russian troops and a war vessel have been order to the Pacific.

THE CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, JUNE 16.

The International Conference at Berlin commenced its sittings to-day, Prince Hohenlohe presiding. The proceedings were secret.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 16.

The Hall Line Steamer City of Baltimore arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with supplies freely offered. Sarats steady.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras	4 15-16

In the Manchester market there has been a good inquiry, but business checked by higher prices being asked.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79¼
4½ per cent. do.	86¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52¼

Arrivals—Marmion and Blackheath.

WEATHER REPORTS—JUNE 17.

CANNANORE, 4-25 p. m.—Weather cloudy ; wind S W. Fall of rain 98 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather boisterous ; wind W. S. W. 6 to 7 ; thermometer 80·6 ; barometer 29·870 Fall of rain 2 inches 72 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather morning overcast, evening fair ; wind N. W. to S. E. ; thermometer 80·5 ; barometer 29·97. Fall of rain 40 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-5 p. m.—Weather fine ; wind N. E. ; thermometer 92 ; barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy ; wind S. W. light ; thermometer 82.

THE death is announced of Mr. Robert George Currie, C.S., Sessions Judge of Aligarh.

IT is stated that the reduction of a brigade of Royal Horse Artillery is under the consideration of the War Office.

WE are sorry to hear that Mr. John Ryan, of the Port Trust, is very seriously ill with malarious fever, consequent on exposure on the foreshore in superintending traffic.

THE *Kandahar News* announces the death of Captain Robson, R.A., at Sibi. This officer arrived there on the 26th *en route* to join General Phayre. He died the next day of sunstroke.

IT is noticed in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that the Governor in Council has approved the resolution of the Senate of the University, that in future the "first Examination in Arts" be styled the "Previous Examination."

THE *Pioneer* hears from the Persian Gulf, that Major Probyn returned to Bushire on the 30th of last month, having completed his purchase of mules in Bagdad and Shuster. The last batch of mules was sent off from Bushire in the Scootra on the 31st. Further purchases had been countermanded.

MR. A. HUBER, Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Customs' service at Swatow, mentions a singular article of export. It appears that human hair to the value of Hk. tls. 17,500 was exported in 1879, as against a value of Hk. tls. 7,285 in the previous year. The hair goes exclusively to Europe.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "A Native," writes :—"I see that some of the editors of the native newspapers in writing the name of our present Governor make the 'u' in Fergusson long, while others make it short. Will you, therefore, be good enough to state which is the correct pronunciation." In pronouncing the word a Scotchman probably would almost wholly ignore the "u."

IT seems that during the present revision of assessment of houses in Bombay, thousands of properties that had hitherto escaped their fair and proper assessments have been discovered, particularly in the Mandvie and Bhooleshwur wards, two of the richest districts in the city. The discovery will doubtless add a considerable sum to the revenues of the Municipality.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* is of opinion that the report as to the pending reduction of the Army Estimates—by it is said, a million—must be considered premature, for, as yet, Mr. Childers has not had time to shake down into office, and it is scarcely likely that he will suggest reductions before he has had an opportunity afforded him of looking carefully into matters, and seeing how money is being spent.

WE have received from Mr. Pedraza, of Hornby Row, a package of pamphlets and books issued by the "Society for the Promoting the Knowledge of Foreign Languages," of which he is apparently the Bombay agent. The system is that of Mr. C. Hossfield and is adapted to self-tuition. It seems very simple and well contrived. The hand-books in French, Spanish, and German are issued ; they are marvellously cheap. Whoever is learning either of those languages would do well to lay out a few annas and get the hand-book appropriate to him.

MR. A. T. B. HANNAY, of Glasgow, read a paper before the Royal Society on May 27th, which was communicated by Professor Stokes, on the artificial formation of diamonds, giving in detail the process so successfully adopted by the inventor for the production of carbon crystals. Mr. Hannay says the discovery of making diamonds profitably in a commercial sense may be hit upon any day, or may take a hundred years, but he believes he is on the road to the discovery ; and when it is made, the result will be a revolution of mechanical arts, and a vast aid to many scientific pursuits.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* hears that the Lord President of the Council has applied to the India Office to send Dr. Birdwood and Mr. Gaspar Purdon Clarke to India, in order to purchase objects of interest for the new Indian Museum, and to arrange for taking casts of some of the principal ruins and temples, in order to illustrate the different styles of Indian architecture. These gentlemen are expected to leave London in October, and to return from India in the month of March. They will proceed to Bombay in the first instance ; thence to the Madras Presidency ; next by land to Calcutta, up the Ganges to Lahore ; and thence to Kurrachee.

THE *Daily News* says :—"It is understood that the War Office authorities are about to make extensive change in the Commissariat, Ordnance, and Medical Department of the Army relative to subordinate appointments, which are at present held by barrack-serjeants and civilian storekeepers, and that these duties will in future be performed by warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army Service and Army Hospital Corps. It has been found by experiment that this is a great improvement on the existing system, and has also the merit of being much cheaper. It is also rumoured that instructions will shortly be issued from the Horse Guards for the discharge of all soldiers over 21 years of service, as it would appear that great discontent has been caused in the junior non-commissioned ranks by the retention of the seniors for long periods after their services should have been dispensed with."

AN English journal remarks that faith in dreams must be rather strong in India when the inhabitants will go to the extent of undermining a temple to discover hidden treasure simply because a man, who probably had taken a too hearty supper of rice and chutney, dreamed that he saw a golden pin. Such, however, seems to be the case. It is stated that a Bunnia had a nocturnal vision, in which "a pin appeared before him and mentioned to him a mosque where lay concealed enormous wealth in gold and silver underground." Particulars of the dream got abroad, and permission was granted to excavate in the place pointed out. Since then scores of labourers, under the direction of a "Ser Suba," have been engaged in digging the ground and considerable streams of persons daily visit the spot. We have not yet heard that the diggers have met with any success. Probably the next news that we will come to hand in reference to the matter will be that the mosque has come to grief under the ordeal, and collapsed.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—JUNE 17.

(Before Mr. HART.)

MANUKCHUND NAGSEY *vs.* TEJSEY BHEMSEY.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Jehangir for the defendant. This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 900-6, the balance due by defendant in respect of a partnership which existed between him and plaintiff. Defendant pleaded that he had been a servant of plaintiff's, and that money was due to him on account of wage.

This claim, however, was not admitted by the court, as defendant was barred from making the claim, the time having elapsed in which he is entitled to make such a claim. The matter was referred to the interpreter of the court to adjust the account between plaintiff and defendant during their partnership.

DHONDURAJ VENAYAK *vs.* HURRY CRUSTNA.

Mr. Shamrao appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Patell for the defendant. This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant possession of two rooms of a house belonging to the plaintiff, situate at Shaik Memon Street, and occupied by the defendant as the servant of the plaintiff, till 10th April 1880 when the defendant was dismissed. The annual rent being estimated at Rs. 72, on the ground that the defendant was the hereditary *pujari* or worshipper of the idol to the worship of which the bottom of the house was dedicated. This action under section 91, which provides that a reasonable ground of possession must be produced, was nonsuited.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bench of Justices was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Corporationer in the place of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, resigned. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Chairman of the Bench, presided. The notice convening the meeting having been read by Mr. Barker, Clerk to the Justices, the Chairman said the minutes could not be confirmed because of the appeal which had been made in the Court of the Presidency Magistrate as to the legality of the election declared in the former meeting of their body. As they were well aware of the circumstances of the case, it was not necessary for him to dilate upon the subject. He would simply ask that the correspondence which had taken place between him and the Government, together with the Government notices, should be taken as read, as these documents had been published in the papers, and had no doubt been perused by all present. For his (the Chairman's) part the only explanation that he had to offer in the matter was that it would perhaps have been better if he had without reasoning with the Justices granted the poll. If that had been done all the trouble would then have been saved. But at the same time he was not sorry for the mistake, because it prevented the occurrence of more serious mistakes in future. If a poll had been taken the regularity as a legal point would not have been questioned, at the same time the election was not regular, because it was required that each vote should be recorded. It was fortunate he considered that the mistake should have occurred in the case of a single vacancy instead of at the time of a general election, for in the latter case it would have been much more inconvenient. With these few remarks, he called upon Mr. Geary to speak to his proposition, of which notice had been duly given.

Mr. Geary said it had just been suggested to him that it would be as well to place on record the fact that the proceedings of the Justices at their last meeting had been cancelled.

The Chairman—As far as the election of Dr. Cook is concerned of course.

Mr. Geary—But as matters now stand that will not necessarily be placed on record. It is a point that ought to be settled at once.

Dr. Pinkerton supported Mr. Geary's proposal.

The Rao Saheb Mandlik held that the Government resolutions were a sufficient record.

The Chairman said that as the minutes of the last meeting could not be confirmed he would act as the meeting considered best. The Government resolution which would be on record would show why the last election was cancelled. The Chairman ultimately proposed that the papers before the Corporation taken as read be recorded. (Applause).

Mr. Geary said it was his duty for the second time to propose Captian Walshe as a member of the Corporation. He had proposed that gentleman on the last occasion, and as the Chairman had just reminded them the result of the election then declared had been cancelled, and through the exertions of Captain Walshe and the illegality, which was not all that of the Chairman, had been set right, and the omission of the Government to provide rules under which the election should have been held was made good. They owed it entirely to Captain Walshe that they were there to hold the present election. He would make no animadversion upon the fact that although it was owing to the public spirit of Captain Walshe that this new election was held, a new candidate had entered the field who did not come forward on the previous occasion, when Captain Walshe was under the necessity of fighting Dr. Cook. It was, of course, quite open to the gentleman who had given the notice of motion to nominate Mr. Martin Wood, to do so ; but he thought it might be remarked that it would have been as well, if the gentleman who had borne the heat and burthen of the day, and who had enabled the Justices to meet again for a new election, had been allowed to go into the Corporation without having this new opposition suddenly sprung upon him. The Rao Saheb had given notice of his intention to propose Mr. Wood, and he (Mr. Geary) had no doubt that he would repeat to them what he had said elsewhere that the reason why they should vote for Mr. Wood in preference to the other candidate was that the former had been for a much longer time a citizen of Bombay, that he was much more likely to remain one, and that he was more closely identified with the interests and with the public life of the city. It would never have occurred to him on the last occasion to say that the oldest inhabitant was one of necessity the best man to be a representative on the Corporation, but since the question had been raised, he might state, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Wood was by no means as old a citizen of Bombay as Captain Walshe, who was a citizen some years before Mr. Wood landed in the Indian shores. Captain Walshe distinctly remembered the arrival of Mr. Wood in Bombay to take up the position which he had so long and creditably filled. Therefore, as a matter of chronological fact, Captain Walshe was an older citizen than the gentleman who was recommended to them on the score of his being an ancient inhabitant. But not only was Captain Walshe an old citizen ; he had, from time to time been very actively engaged in the public life of the city, and at one period had taken a prominent part in all the proceedings of the Bench of Justices. The Rao Saheb would no doubt be pleased to hear that in the great contest, several years back, with regard to municipal offices and when it was proposed to censure Mr. Arthur Crawford for his misdeeds, it was Captain Walshe who proposed the vote of censure and carried it. He had the majority with him in that important matter. Later on he took a leading part in endowing the city with the Northbrook Gardens. He raised by his own exertions all the money required for the purpose, with the exception of about two thousand rupees, which were obtained by the labours of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. In matters of charity, whenever the claims of the pensioners or the educational society's schools had to be advocated, Captain Walshe had taken a lion's share of the work. He had been a standing member of every committee and had taken a leading share in the work, and with such services to recommend him, he was again desirous of associating himself more directly with the Municipal affairs of the city. He (Mr. Geary) thought that, if they returned Captain Walshe to the Corporation, they would find in him a very efficient representative, and one who would do them credit. He would not have addressed the meeting on that occasion in so many words had it not been that in various quarters the nature of Captain Walshe's claims had been completely misrepresented, and very much misunderstood. With these remarks, which he hoped would set Captain Walshe right in the eyes of some of his friends opposite, he (Mr. Geary) would express a hope that the meeting would return the gentleman he had nominated at the head of the poll. (Applause.)

Mr. Raghunath Khote.—I have great pleasure, for the second time, in seconding this proposition.

The Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mandlik then rose to propose the election of Mr. Wood. He said that he could not on that occasion go at length into the relative merits of the two candidates who were in the field. He had never proposed to himself to read the meeting a lesson on the subject. He had been a member of the Bench of Justices since 1863, and although he would take no credit to himself for having discharged his duties as a Justice, and also as a Corporation since the creation of the new body, he begged leave to state that, so far from having acted as a nominal member of any body, he had ever taken a very substantial interest, and a very active part in all that concerned him as a member of both these bodies. He could not understand, for he had not issued a programme, how Mr. Geary had the hardihood to be going to say about Mr. Wood. He had not said a word about that gentleman, beyond a few words contained in a note not exceeding six lines, which he had addressed to friends in Mr. Wood's behalf. The fact which had appeared in the papers, the Municipal records, and several bulky reports issued by the Bench of Justices from time to time, were an ample testimony in Mr. Wood's favour, and would enable the meeting to know what he had done, beyond his duties as a simple citizen of Bombay. The speaker referred to the services of Mr. Wood, and said that he did not conceive what other services would qualify for the honour, if those did not. The Rao Saheb concluded by proposing Mr. Wood, leaving it to his fellow Justices to accord to the gentleman he proposed the support of which they thought him deserving.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy,—I have much pleasure in seconding this proposition.

Mr. Mathew in support of the last motion said that it spoke well for the state of our civic institutions, when gentlemen like Mr. Wood and Captain Walshe desired to enter them. But it appeared that in the present instance Mr. Wood had the best claim. It was not only on account of his long and honourable connection with the press of Bombay that he recommended Mr. Wood, but also because of his connection with many of their public bodies, as a most useful member. In the opinion of the speaker, he (Mr. Wood) had rendered zealous and efficient service to the public of Bombay, and therefore he could not better mark his sense of Mr. Wood's devotion and public spirit than by asking the Justices to elect him.

The Chairman then called upon the Justices to hand in their papers. These were collected in two boxes, one for each candidate.

Messrs. Barker and Barrow were appointed scrutineers.

The result of the poll to be as follows :—

For Mr. Martin Wood	71
For Captain Walshe	54
Majority for Mr. Wood	17

The following Justices were present at the meeting, and their names are so arranged as to show for which candidate they voted :—

FOR CAPT. WALSHE.	FOR MR. WOOD.
C. Douglas	R. Ogier Ardgwick
G. P. Hewitt	D. S. Kemp
George Taylor	W. W. Tennent
W. Wells	J. W. Orr
C. H. B. Forbes	Colonel Saxton
W. Maitland	Dr. Pinkerton
Hadji Cassoo Sulliman	Nowrowjee Chandabhoy
H. W. Barrow	C. W. L. Jackson
Jamsetjee D. Wadia	Frederick Stevens
Nowrojee Dadabhoy	Robert Clarke
John Gordon	N. Spencer
G. C. Gilder	R. N. Coghlan
W. Webb	Thomas Blaney
Anandrao Narayan	T. S. Weir
F. D. Parker	C. A. Winter
W. Maidment	Byramjee Dadabhoy
Grattan Geary	J. F. Hutchinson
Raghoonath Narayen Khote	Valentine Reid
N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	Joseph Anderson
A. Morrison	Henry Cleveland
J. Flynn	Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy
George Atkinson	J. B. Duxbury
W. Tobin	Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy
John Long	Sydney Smith
Elenzi W. Walton	Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
C. A. Stuart	J. M. Sleater
G. Noble	D. C. Codling.
	For Mr. Wood.
Dosabhoy Framjee	Muncherjee Framjee Cama
Lukmidass Khimjee	Colonel J. H. White
Gunputrao Bhaskar	C. Furdoonjee Parukh
Dwarkadass Kesowjee	K. R. Kama
Dady Manockjee Limjee	Capt. in Crockett
John Bodger	Mahoond Ramchunder
Muneherjee N. Banajee	Shamrao Bhasker
Narayan Lukshman	Narayen Pandurung
Purjeewandass Madhowdass	Sorabjee Framjee Patell
Tapidass Varjdass	Rao Sahib Vishvanath Mandlik
Tribhowandass Varjdass	Rao Saheb Wagle
Wassoodeo Pandoorung	Shastaram Vithull
Ardaseer F. Moos	Javarilal U Yajnik
Thomas Major	Framjee Nusserwanjee
Gunputrao M Pitale	Rustomjee Merwanjee
Hearjeebhoy H Shroff	B B Carroll
Hearjee Ardaseer Dady	J G Lamb
Sakharam Arjoon	Khunderao Morojee
Govind Balkrishna	Ardaseer D Mamabee
Cursetjee N Cama	Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy
Rao Nana Moroba	Sorabjee S Bengalee
Dadoba Pandurung	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy
Narayan Mahdeo Parmanund	H. L. Wright
P. Ryan	Nowrozjee Furdoonjee
Nana Morojee	M R Ije Gaudroe
Janardhan Gopall	Rabejee Cassinathjee
Hormjee C Daly	S N Fox
Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee	R Mathew
Mahomed A Rogay	Hurrichund Sudasewjee
Henry Morland	Balljee Pandurung
James Greaves	H A Acworth
Atmaram Pandurung	Sorabjee N Cooper
J M Dremaan	Khunderao C Sedarker
Govind Kurkary	Nanabhoy R Ranina.
Fazulbhoy C Gangjee	

The Chairman having declared Mr. Wood duly elected, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and seconded by Mr. Geary, when the proceedings came to a close.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 10th instant :—

On the motion of the Chairman, consideration of the question whether the time during which vessels should be allowed to enter Prince's Dock free of dock dues should be extended beyond 1st July next, was resumed. Resolution :—The Trustees adhere to the date already fixed for the levying of dock dues on vessels.

Resumed consideration of Mr. Pigot's opinion as to the Trustees' liability to pay the deficits of past years.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Kittredge :—"The opinion of the Trustees on the letter of the Accountant General is based on two considerations. 1st. That the capital debt of the Trust is distinctly declared in Act II. of 1879 under which the Trust is constituted and this debt cannot now be subjected to any modification except by a supplemental Legislative Act. 2nd. That as regards the current liabilities of the Trust, no error, real or supposed, on the part of the late Board appointed under Act I. of 1873 can be considered by the present Trustees unless the matter had not been brought to the notice of the Indian Government before its assent was given to Act VI. of 1879. With regard, therefore, to the points raised by the Account-General. (1). The addition of Rs. 39-1-8 to the capital debt of the Trust cannot be admitted, as that debt is conclusively fixed by the Act. (2). The other changes in the accounts arise from the deficits of the three years 1873-77, and the surpluses of the two years 1877—79. These deficits were expressly omitted from the statement of the indebtedness of the Trust as laid down in Act VI. of 1879 though previous deficits were included, and the attention of the Supreme Government was, the Trustees are informed, expressly called to the omission. The Trustees, therefore, submit that they cannot now be called upon to recognize these deficits. (3.) With regard to the surplus assets of the years 1877-79 having been placed against the loans received from Government and not against the deficits of previous years as is now proposed, it is clearly stated in the budgets which were yearly presented to the Supreme Government, but this use of the surpluses was expressly sanctioned by the Bombay Government, which by resolution directed the Accountant General to place these assets against the loans and not against the deficits of previous years as had been suggested by the Account-General. The Trustees, therefore, submit that this action on the part of the local Government was confirmed by the assent of the Supreme Government to Act VI. of 1879. Furthermore, even if the Trustees were ready to admit their liability for the errors of their predecessors mentioned in Act, they submit that the Act which constitutes the present Trust gives them no power to use the funds of the Trust in the manner which the recognition of this additional debt would necessitate. The Trustees, therefore, submit that all the facts now referred to by the Account General have been within the knowledge of the Supreme Government before its assent was given to Act VI. of 1879 this Act must be taken as having settled all disputed points, and the Trustees are precluded from admitting any liabilities in addition to those named in the Act and contained in the accounts received from their predecessors.

Mr. Kittredge having explained the reasons for proposing to adopt the course set forth in the above resolution. It was suggested by the Chairman that a letter should be addressed to Government to the effect that the Trustees are willing that the question whether the surplus assets of the years 1877—79 should be applied in reduction of the deficits of the previous years or in reduction of capital debt should be decided by Government, the attention of Government being directed to the following circumstances in connection with the question under reference, viz :—That in each of the years 1873—77 there were deficits to Rs. 3,94,681 amounted to the aggregate of Rs. 1,58,706. That the question of how these deficits should be dealt with formed the subject of a correspondence between the Trustees and the Government of India, the Trustees urging that the yearly recurrence of deficits so considerable, proved that the amount of capital debt with which the Port Trust was charged was excessive, and that it was absolutely necessary that the whole question of the financial position of the Trust and their indebtedness to the Government of India should be considered anew with a view to a new settlement more favourable to the Trustees being arrived at ; and that meantime they should be exonerated from all claims in respect of deficits which had already accrued. The Government of India, on the other hand, contended that the embarrassment of the Trustees was temporary, and that their financial position was better than it was believed by the Trustees to be, nevertheless the Government of India recognised the present difficulties of the Trustees and suggested that the deficits should be put to a suspense account which the Government of India would not require to be reduced or discharged (otherwise than with the consent of the Trustees) except from special receipts as from sales of land surplus of dock receipts, or other special receipts as may be agreed upon. Meantime no resettlement of their capital debt as demanded by the Trustees was made. In the years 1877—79 surpluses were earned amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,58,706. These surpluses were under section 48 of the Act of 1873 applicable to the reduction of the deficits of previous years or to the reduction of capital debt. Having regard to the fact that the question of how the deficits of previous years should be dealt with was under the consideration of Government, the Trustees proposed that the surpluses of 1877—79, amounting to Rs, 1,58,706, should be applied not to the part repayment of arrears of interest but to the reduction of capital debt. This proposed disposal of the surpluses was resisted by the Accountant General but was supported by the Government of Bombay, who directed the Accountant General (Government Resolution No. 634, dated 27th August, 1879,) to dispose of the surpluses in manner proposed by the Trustees. The question now is whether the appropriation of these surplus assets of 1877—79 to the reduction of this capital debt made by the Trustees with the consent of the Government of Bombay shall be considered final, or whether these surpluses shall be appropriated in manner suggested by the Accountant General in his letter, 26th March 1880, as expressed in the following words : "I have appropriated repayments even when described by the Trustees as repayments of capital debt to reduction of the capital debt." The Trustees feel that this question is not without doubt, and they are not unwilling that the mode of accounting adopted by the Accountant General, so far as the surpluses are concerned, be finally adopted if the Government in full consideration of the circumstances consider—

(1). That the Trustees may fairly be asked so to appropriate these surpluses ; and

(2). That they have legally the power to make this appropriation.

The Chairman having given his reasons for suggesting this reference of the question to Government, Mr. Mathew proposed as an amendment to Mr. Kittredge's motion that the question be submitted to Government for decision in a letter embodying the suggestions of the Chairman, but that it be made clear that the reference to Government is limited to the question of disposing of the surplus assets of 1877—79, and does not open any question of the Trustees' liability for any outstanding deficits accrued under Act of 1873 and not covered by such surpluses.

The amendment was first put to the meeting, and there voted for it Messrs. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Sassoon, Mathew, and Jacomb, Captain Carew and Colonel Ponsonby Cox. Against it Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee, Kittredge, Vurjeewandass Madowdass and the Hon'ble J. N. Graham.

The amendment was therefore declared to be carried, and on its being put as a substantive motion, it was carried by the same votes.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 28th April, stating in reply to a request that he would permit Arthur Bunder to be opened for duty free goods from sunrise to sunset, that he would prefer considering it in connection with the question of closing the bunder to dutiable traffic.

Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 19th May, stating that the quantity of dutiable goods landed at Arthur Bunder is so trifling that no inconvenience would probably be caused by closing the bunder to dutiable goods.

Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee. Resolution :—The question as to closing the Arthur Bunder to dutiable goods is one which does not affect the Trust but the Collector of Customs should be informed that it would be a convenience to the public and to the Trustees if the bunder were open for duty free goods from sunrise to sunset.

Read report by Port Officer, dated 27th May, regarding the grounding of the ship Dewa Gungadhur on the flagstaff shoal while in pilotage charge of Mr. Ringbeim on 22nd May. He considers that Mr. Ringbeim was most careless and evidenced great want of judgment. He recommends that he be reduced to the grade of probationer till end of September next, and that he should then be re-examined as to his qualifications before being again admitted into the pilot service Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee approving of the Port Officer's recommendations. Resolution.—The recommendations of the Port Officer should be acted upon.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 20th April, regarding a proposal which has been made by the Collector of Customs to extend the limits of the port so as to include the shallow water to the north of the boundary line drawn from Pir Pau to Sewri Fort, with an alternative extension to embrace also the western shore of the island of Bombay. Read the following resolution of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, dated 27th May :—"As either of the extensions of the port limits suggested by the Customs authorities would entail serious extra expense on the Trust for which there appears to be no sufficient reason, the Committee recommend that the existing limits be adhered to." Resolution.—The Trustees concur in the opinion of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 28th May, forwarding four tenders received for the construction of the road at Tank Bunder sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 225, dated 26th February, and recommending that the lowest, viz., that of Baboo Juggunnath and Co., amounting to Rs. 4,712-14 be accepted. Resolution.—Baboo Juggunnath and Co.'s tender should be accepted.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 2nd June, forwarding estimate by Messrs. J. Cruddas and Co. for supplying what is deficient in the hydraulic engine got out for Apollo Bonded Warehouse and to erect the engine for Rs. 1,350. The Resident Engineer asks sanction to the expenditure of his former estimate, viz., Rs. 1,500 to make the engine either capable of being used or saleable if not required. Resolution.—The work should be done departmentally at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,350.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st May, recommending that the Nursey shed at Mazagon be removed to a site in the vicinity, but outside the limits, of Prince's Dock for the accommodation of Calcutta cargo brought by B I. S. N. steamers. Submitted Resident Engineer's estimate of the cost of removing the shed Rs. 10,500. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—Tenders should be called for the removal and re-erection of the shed on the site referred to.

Read Government Resolution, No. 1,448, dated 2nd June, giving directions regarding the extension of Frere Road across Wadi Bunder. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution, No. 290, dated 21st May, declining to accede to the Trustees' request to pay interest on Port Trust securities in Calcutta, Madras, or London. Resolution.—The Banks of Bengal and Madras should be asked whether they will pay interest on Port Trust securities and debentures at the same terms as the Bank of Bombay pay interest here, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank should be requested to state the terms on which they will pay interest on Port Trust securities and debentures in London by the issue of rupee drafts on Bombay.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 21st May, forwarding an application from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, for permission as a temporary measure to occupy certain lands in the vicinity of the Frere Road for stacking road metal. Read minute by members of Land Committee approving of the application being granted. Resolution.—The temporary use of the site should be granted at a nominal rent of Re. 1 a month.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 2nd June, declining to put up latrines at Ryan Market and pointing out that under the Municipal Act it is the duty of the Trustees to do so. Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

1. Pilotage statement week to 8th June :—
   22 vessels piloted into Harbour.
   17 " " out of "
   8 " transported.
   3 " attended to.
2. Statement of vessels that have entered or left Prince's Dock week to 8th June :—
   9 vessels entered.
   9 " left.
   10 " remaining in dock.

BENGAL.

DEATH OF A MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—The death is reported of Babu Jadunath Ghose, one of the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Calcutta, and for seventeen years Principal of Seal's Free College. He was only 47 years of age.

THE IRISH FAMINE.—The following telegram from the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the Irish Famine Relief Committee in Calcutta was received there :—"From the Lord Mayor, Dublin, to the Irish Famine Relief Committee.—While acknowledging with the utmost gratitude the munificent contributions received, I feel bound to say any further aid which can be extended will be much needed during next two months. I would therefore ask that your subscriptions be not closed, and any further contributions may be forwarded."

A MANUAL OF THE HISTORY OF INDIA.

COMPILED BY RAO SAHEB MAHIPATRAM RUPRAM NILKANTH.

SECOND NOTICE.

Mais revenons à nos moutons, to wit, the "tigerish," "bloodthirsty" Mussulmans. We have no wish to defend them or their evil deeds. That India suffered cruelly at times under their sway we willingly admit. But to condemn them wholesale, as this compiler does, is to falsify or exhibit ignorance of history. The author, who can excuse the cruelties and treachery of a Sivaji, and the cool, calculating, villainy of a Brahmin Court, whose *beau-ideal* of an administrator is the plundering, looting Mahratta ; who goes into raptures over expeditions the very patriotic object of which is murder and robbery ; might very well have had a word to say on behalf of Kutb-ud-din, of the beautiful Rezia Begum, Queen Victoria's sole predecessor in the title of Empress of India, of the studious Nasir-ud-din, of Balban's son, Prince Mahomed, the enlightened patron of literature of Feroz Tughlak who rivals in P. W. Kaye's opinion many of our ablest modern engineers. Besides Akbar among the Moghuls he should not have forgotten the claims of Baber, Jehangir, Shah Jehan, and Dara Shakoh, the learned Sanskritist and translator of the Upanishads into Persian, to some, certainly not indiscriminate praise. But it is an essential characteristic of a bigoted mind to condemn indiscriminately where enemies are concerned, and to excuse friends in cases that would make Auld Nickie Ben blush for very shame. In the case of these Mussulmans and their history, as told by this compiler, we have a painful illustration of the truth of Shakespeare's words,

> "The evil that men do lives after them,
> The good is oft interred with their bones."

We are told that the Mussulmans followed the simple plan that

> "They should take who have the power
> And they should keep who can."

But we should like to know what was the peculiar relevancy of ascribing this method of obtaining dominion to Mussulmans alone ? It was the professed principle which guided this compiler's beloved Mahrattas. On every page we have the unutterable woes of the people rehearsed. Even under the English they are powerless. "By "people" he always means Hindus, sometimes it seems to be restricted to Brahmins or Government servants under the native *raj*. He quite overlooks the millions of Mussulmans, nor does their residence for centuries in India secure for them with this author rights of citizenship or the title of the "people." They are still "foreigners" for him, and should be treated as such. A very worthy Gospel of peace that is for a servant of the English Government to preach about his fellow-subjects. He ever speaks of the Hindus as if they were a one and united people—just as if the differences between the Hindustani and the Tamil, the Sikh and the Bengali, the Gurkha and the Mahratta, the Brahmin and the Pariah did not exist ; and the hatred of the one for the other was not often as bitter and keen as that they bear the foreigner. The compiler is as enthusiastic for the "people's rights" under foreign rule as any Parisian *communard* or Russian Nihilist. We fancy he must exceedingly regret not having had an opportunity of being present in 1798 on that interesting occasion when the French Republican greeted "Citoyen," Tippu of Mysore, and "*liberté, egalité et fraternité*" was the order of the day. With the addition of this compiler, what an interesting trio ! The "tiger" Tippu,

and came in daily in large numbers, and opened their shops again. On the 17th General Nott's force encamped within six miles, on the west side of the city, and on the night of the 18th at 12 o'clock the Garrison of the Balla-Hissar were relieved by the 2nd Bombay Native Infantry from Nott's force.

On the 26th September two brigades, one from General Nott's camp, and one from ours, with Her Majesty's 9th Foot, Her Majesty's 41st Foot, and a squadron of 3rd dragoons, under command of Major-General McCaskill, marched into the Kohistaun, for the purpose of destroying Ishlatiff and Charekar.

The city of Kabul is large and handsome—is surrounded on three sides by low hills, over which runs a double wall of little strength. The Balla Hissar, which contains the palace, is on the south side of the town, and commands a fine view of the neighbouring country, which is very pretty, and covered with walled villages and orchards.

After we had been a fortnight encamped, we were allowed to go into the town. The streets were all very narrow and very dirty, the only respectable part of it being the *chokes*. This consists of four large squares, connected by several arches, with what I suppose were originally intended for fountains (now full of dead cats and filth) in the centre. This bazaar would be pretty if kept clean and in order, but it was at this time very much out of repair. Here were displayed for sale many kinds of cloth, ready-made clothes, and a great variety of goods of all kinds.

Poshteens and meemchees, cloaks and jackets made of sheepskins and furs, were in great demand, as every officer and soldier was trying to get them. They are first-rate dresses for picquet duty, and are very warm.

On the 7th October General McCaskill's division returned from Kohistaun. General Pollock having determined to destroy the market-place, or choke, a party under the command of Colonel Richmond, 33rd Native Infantry, consisting of the right wing of Her Majesty's 31st Regiment, 26th Native Infantry, 33rd Native Infantry, and the Sappers, marched this morning into the city for the purpose of carrying the General's orders into execution. The Engineers set the Sappers and Miners to work, and the work of destruction soon began, and continued all day till sunset.

While the Sappers were at work, the soldiers, who were scattered through the town to guard the streets and protect the workmen, amused themselves by plundering and breaking open the houses within their reach; but as the townspeople had been warned by the authorities of the intended destruction, we found nothing valuable. However, the men found quantities of clothes, chintzes, muslins, lungees, and preserved grapes. On the whole it was great fun, and we returned to camp very much pleased with our day's sport. We destroyed nearly all the choke-bazaar, and many houses caught fire, and others were set fire to in different parts of the town by the camp followers, who got into the city, and looted everything they could.

10th October.—Another detachment from both camps proceeded to the city to-day, to complete its destruction, and a great deal of damage was done, and the town set on fire in many places.

On the 8th instant I went with a few others of the regiment, headed by our Colonel, and accompanied by an armed party of our soldiers, to inspect the camp of General Elphinstone, generally called the intrenched camp, about two miles to the north-east of the city. Near the camp was a small range of hills above the village of Beymaroo, from which there was a most beautiful view of Kabul and surrounding country, the salt lake and the Hindoo Koosh mountains. The cantonment was very extensive, and the rampart very low, and on one side of it there was an orchard within half musket shot, on another some small forts called the Rikabashee. Altogether it appeared to be a very ill chosen spot for defence.

A village under the hill called Beymaroo was well known during the attacks of the Afghans on the camp, as were also the Rikabashee Forts—small, square, walled forts, which played a conspicuous part in the siege of the garrison.

11th October.—Orders for the march back to India issued. Troops to march to Bhoodkhauk at 6 a.m. to-morrow morning, in three divisions.

A party of Sappers blew up the tomb and mosque of Dost Mahommed's grandfather, which was near the intrenched camp. This was retaliation with a vengeance!

There must have been a great deal of vacillation in the council chamber at this time, for we heard several times that we were to winter at Kabul, at others that we were to reconquer the whole country, and keep it. However, they made up their minds at last, and back we are to go.

THE ENGLISH ARMIES RETIRE ON PESHAWUR.

OCTOBER 12th.—The whole army marched to Boodkhauk this morning. In consequence of there being a couple of narrow bridges on the road, and such an immense train of baggage and cattle, several accidents occurred, and many baggage animals fell into the river, mine amongst the number.

13th.—Koord Kabul.—The 1st division went on yesterday, and turned the Pass by the Goss Pundurrah road, and then crowned and occupied the heights. The second division accordingly passed through in safety, and on arrival in camp, the 31st were sent back to relieve the troops perched up on the different hills—a very fatiguing process after our day's march. We remained upon the hill tops till sunset, when we were relieved by detachments from General Nott's division, which was now marching as the last division of the army.

14th.—The 1st and 2nd divisions marched to Tazeen. The 4th Brigade (ours) formed the rear guard.

On account of the immense quantity of baggage, and the narrowness of many of the defiles of the Huft Kotil and Tazeen Passes, the rear guard moved very slowly, as we were obliged to keep everything in front of us.

An extraordinary number of camels knocked up to-day, from having been standing and walking under heavy loads for nearly three days. When they could go no further, they quietly and resignedly sat down, and the pricks of bayonets and swords would not move them, even after their loads were removed.

The loads were distributed, as far as possible, on other animals; but all the least valuable part of the load was left on the ground, and heaped up and set on fire by the rear guard. The camels were all shot to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, as every camel was worth 100 rupees, and they only required two or three days' rest and a good feed to be as good as ever. Hundreds were destroyed every day on this *Retirement*; and this slaughter, and the destruction of property by the rear guard, made the retirement look very like a retreat, particularly as the army was attacked and fired into both front and rear guards, whenever the passes were narrow and they got a chance.

The rear guard had a continual fight nearly the whole way from one camp ground to the other, every day; and when it got dark there was often a good deal of confusion caused by these incessant night skirmishes.

On the whole, it looked much more like a Retreat than a dignified retirement from a conquered country.

By the time we got to the entrance to the Tazeen it was dark; and as a body of Afghans had taken up a strong position on a rocky hill on our flank, and it was too dark to see or dislodge them, they had it all their own way, and blazed into us at their leisure; when the moon rose they made the defile very hot for us, and we were obliged to move on, and leave a lot of loot for them in the Pass.

Several people were killed and wounded in this skirmish. We did not get into our camp till very late, as we had to drag two of the captured Kabul guns (which were being taken to India) a part of the way, as the bullocks could not move.

15th.—To Seah Babba. A tomb at this place marks the encamping ground. General Pollock marched on with the 1st division to-day. We halted. To-day, Lieutenant T. Pender, of ours, and his company, had a heavy skirmish in trying to establish a piquet, which they could not succeed in doing till he was sent out two more companies under Willes to his assistance. Pender himself was severely wounded, also several of his men, and a corporal and one or two men killed.

I was sent on piquet to-day on a very high hill, a long way from camp, where we had nothing to eat or drink all night. In the morning we got up a fight and knocked over two Afghans.

16th.—To Kutta Sung. All the piquets on the rear guard, and mine amongst the number; it being the custom for all our piquets to remain on their post till the officer commanding the rear guard sounded the assembly for the piquets, which he did when all the baggage was well on the road. Consequently, after night piquet, we were always on rear guard. No end of camels were shot to-day, and heaps of baggage destroyed.

17th.—To Jugdallook. This was a famous fighting ground, and there was always a shindy getting through. Our rear guard had a good heavy skirmish getting through, and there were killed and wounded as usual.

As the first division marched in front of us, we used to find many of their killed lying on the ground, stripped naked, and always gashed with sword cuts.

As dark we could plainly hear the report of the cannon fired by the divisions in front and rear of us, which showed that the Afghans were pressing their rear guards as much as they possibly could.

19th.—Arrived at Gundamuck, where we found the 2nd division halted; we halted to rest next day also. We resumed our march to Jellalabad on the 21st, and arrived there on the 23rd—exactly *two months* since we left Jellalabad for Kabul, to avenge the fall of that city and the destruction of General Elphinstone's army.

The order of the Governor-General, Earl Ellenborough, is published, granting the "Kabul Medal" for the campaign. Nominal rolls of all officers and men who advanced beyond Gundamuck with their regiments called for.

We remained halted here till 27th. The Sappers and Miners were hard at work every day blowing up the bastions and curtains of the fort, to leave our mark on this now famous fortress, which was knocked pretty well to pieces before the last of us left.

We (the subalterns) passed our leisure hours in killing the cats which abounded in the town after it was deserted by the inhabitants. We made heavy bags daily.

27th.—We resumed our orderly retreat or retirement to-day, and as it rained heavily, our already overloaded cattle broke down in every direction, and many of the men's tents were left on the ground and destroyed. I had to throw away the upper fly of my tent to lighten my load, and everything I could spare. I had little enough, as I had not slept on a charpoy, except when my servant took one for a night out of a village, for a long time.

28th.—To Barukab. More rain and more confusion. All property at a discount.

29th.—To Hazarinow. Plenty of forage to-day, as the villagers had—poor devils!—laid in their winter stores. We helped ourselves.

30th.—To Dakkah. On the rear guard to-day, worse luck, for it was a nice job. On the march, we came to a tungee or defile, very narrow, and a mile long. Here the whole of the baggage of the two divisions got jammed in one dense mass, and only one camel could pass at a time. Of course the confusion was very great, as several of the camels and bullocks fell from exhaustion in the defile and blocked it up, and the dead cattle had to be removed.

The baggage stuck in this pass from sunrise till 10 o'clock at night; and then the whole of the rear guard had to set to work to clear it. When we had got rid of the baggage animals, we found a lot of the captured guns lying about in a helpless state. Amongst the number was the Cazee of Jellalabad, a facetious name for an immense brass gun, mounted on a rude carriage on three wheels, and drawn by twelve pairs of bullocks.

Parties of soldiers and sepoys were told off to the different guns, and the lighter ones were soon dragged through; but the venerable Cazee (or judge) of Jellalabad required the united efforts of a whole regiment to move him and pull him to the top of the Pass. When we did get him to the top, he became more unmanageable than ever, for he charged down the incline, and buried his foremost wheel in the side of the hill so skillfully that it took us an hour to dig him out; and, no sooner had we got him out with ropes, levers, &c., than he took a second charge down, and nearly killed two of our grenadiers. Many and deep were the curses now showered on the head of this most unwieldy and unmanageable of Cazees, and the clock struck five before we ran him triumphantly into camp, amidst volleys of abuse from the whole regiment.

Fortunately the country was tolerably open, and no enemy at hand, as they were afraid of our cavalry, or we would have had a hard time of it, between the Cazee and his Mahommedan friends.

31st.—To Lundeekhanah. The 1st and 4th brigades marched to the foot of the Lundeekhanah pass. I was on piquet at night. This will be my last piquet in this country, thank goodness! as we will be soon out of it now.

1st Nov.—To Alli Musjid. This was a long and difficult march for the cattle; the road over the Lundeekhanah had, however, been greatly improved by the sappers since we were there last, and guns and all got up with ease. The column arrived at Alli Musjid at 12 o'clock, but the rear guard did not get in till 3 o'clock in the morning, having had a fight as usual. The heights had been crowned for them during the day, which saved them a good deal. I lost my best camel to-day; he could not get along, so he was shot by the rear guard. Only one day more and he would have been all right, but he gave in. We found a body of Sikh troops encamped at Alli Musjid.

2nd.—We marched through the Khybur pass this morning, and every one was delighted to get out of Afghanistan, as, though the country was interesting enough, and a very pleasant one to live in in times of peace, we had had nothing but hard work, bad grub, and much sickness during our campaign of eight months in it.

The fort of Jumrood looked pretty from the Pass. Encamped at Jumrood, and next day we encamped at Kawulsir.

(To be continued.)

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 3lb. to 7lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of oth-rs," wrote Hipocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dyspheea (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and constipation. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat persons may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal," of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of the extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been taking ANTI-FAT as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact while she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week.

"Manchester-square, London, Sept, 20, 1879.

"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C.

"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average of four pounds per week. She has commended it to several friends. —Yours truly,

"W. C. UPTON."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT. is endorsed by Messrs. Johnson and Oldham, Chemists, of Dublin, who write the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of Sept. 9, 1879:—"We sell a good deal of your ANTI-FAT, and hear favourable accounts on every side, one gentleman, a magistrate in the North of Ireland, having told us that it reduced him fourteen pounds within a month.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces 9lbs. in Four Weeks.

Edward Parrett, Esq., Chemist of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 19th, 1879:—

"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lbs. in four Weeks."

Thomas Newbould, Esq., Chemist, of Bradford, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 11, 1879:—

"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat has derived great benefit from the same, as I have recommended it to a friend. Please send me one dozen at once."

C. J. Arblaster, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under date of June 4, 1879:—

"Have just received a capital account of the effects of Anti-Fat in reducing corpulency."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT gives satisfaction.

H. L. Reeve, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1879:—

"A gentleman having used one dozen bottles of ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, reports a satisfactory reduction."

J. A. Steward, Esq., of Worcester, writes to the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 18, 1879:—

"Three bottles of ANTI-FAT have produced a wonderful effect."

Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—

"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, I am ten pounds lighter.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 5lbs. a Week

82, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 2d, 1879.

"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week.—Yours respectfully,

HARRY BRAHAM."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of valuable household furniture at Clare Road, Byculla, close to Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Undertakers.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., the valuable household furniture, the property of the late Mr. Jamesjee Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, the same comprises carved blackwood round tables, wardrobes, clothes presses, chests of drawers, chiffoniers, screens, teapoys, writing desks, bedsteads, camp cots, sofa couches, arm and without arm chairs, easy chairs, iron safe, pictures, vase lamps, &c.

The property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

Ex S. S. Corsica.

An Invoice of English made iron bedstead 6½ feet long by 3½ and 5 feet wide.

6 Mahogany toilet glasses 24 by 18 with boxes.

6 " " " with twisted pillars and marble tops 24 by 18.

1 Westley Richard's carbine, barrel by Wilworth,

On account out the risk of the Indentor Ahmedally Allibhoy Esq., s. Cathay—

AA—25 Gross Army Heels 2½ in.

72,000 Sip nails 1 in.

10 Gross colored web.

40 Doz. mon's Grey merino ½ hose 10 in.

40 " " " " 10½ in.

20 " " " " 11 in.

Ex s. s. Hydal Hall

25 Gross Army shoe heels 2½ in.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, sale commencing @ 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFOD will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, near the auction rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, the same comprises sglid-sawood, dinner and breakfast services, plated spoons and forks, inquitcher, table candlesticks, salver, dish covers, blackwood and teakwood drawing room, dining, writing, pier, wash hand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining sofaches, drawingroom, easy arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, hat and music stands, bedsteads, clothes and screen presses, wardrobes, screens, camposts, dressing and pier glasses, a rosewood cottage pianoforte by Ivory and Pringles, table ornaments, flower vases, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF BOILERS.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory at Colaba on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

3 unserviceable multitubular boilers complete with all fittings, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, and the following days, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jackeria Musjid, without the Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs Jamsetjee and Co., Provision Merchants.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder.

About 100 superior Moulmein Teak Squares in small lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 30, Arthur Road, Tardeo, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT MAHAGON.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the Bazar, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., the household furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Eduljee Tavaria.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th June, 1880.

NOTICES.

MADRAS GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A FULL REPORT on the Company's LAND has now been PREPARED by Mr. JOHN HARRIS, Mining Engineer. Copies can be had on application to

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SILVER CREAM.

FOR plating articles of Brass or Copper without the aid of a Battery and for Silvering Harness mountings, &c., as well as for cleaning all kinds of silver and plated articles.

This preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury, and from the simplicity of its application supersedes anything of the kind ever before introduced, it being only necessary to rub it over the article (copper or brass) with a piece of rag or the fingers and polish with a chamois leather in order to produce a coating of pure silver.

As this cream deposits a coating of pure Metallic silver, articles of that metal cleaned with it increase in weight and value in proportion to the amount of coating received.

Price Re 1-2 and Rs 2-4 per bottle, packing 4 As.

Remittances made in post-age stamps should carry One Anna extra per Rupee to cover discount.

Remittance with Order.

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A handsome pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 5 and 6 years, 15-2 high, price Rs. 1,200.

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In perfect bouquet and condition.

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Bombay, 1st December 1877.

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